The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,618.

PRICE 3½d.] EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26. 1789.

This Day, is Published—PRICE 2 s. 6 d. Sewed,

BY PETER HILL, AT THE CROSS,

JUVENILE POEMS;

WITH

REMARKS ON POETRY, AND A DISSERTATION ON THE BEST METHOD OF PUNISHING AND PREVENTING CRIMES.

By JOHN ARMSTRONG, Student in the Univerſity of Edinr.

N. B. Thoſe who have been ſo kind as collect ſubſcriptions for the above performance, will pleaſe ſend their ſubſcription papers to Mr HILL's Shop.

BROWN'S SELF-INTERPRETING BIBLE;

Recommended by the Rev. Saml. Medley, T. Wills, C. E. De Cactlogon, David Jones, Rowland Hill, John Townſend, Jon. Scott, and many other Divines.

This day is Publiſhed—price 1 s.

NUMBER IV.

To be continued every fortnight, and completed in forty-ſix Numbers, making two vols. quarto,

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SELF-INTERPRETING BIBLE:

Containing the Sacred Text of the

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS,

Marginal References and Illuſtrations, more numerous than in any other Bible hitherto publiſhed, and ſo perſpicuouſly arranged, that, by the aſſiſtance of them, one paſſage may be immediately compared with many others; very appoſite Explanatory Notes to elucidate obſcure paſſages, and to connect ſacred and profane hiſtory; Conciſe Evangelical Reflections; a Summary of the Contents of each chapter, &c. &c.

BY

THE LATE REVEREND JOHN BROWN,

Miniſter of the Goſpel at Haddington.

A new edition, with many thouſand additional references and illuſtrations, carefully corrected by the Author, for the preſs, before his death.

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N. B. A few copies are printed on a ſuperfine royal vellum wove paper, with a large margin, which will be ſold only to ſubſcribers, paying two guineas in advance, & two guineas more on delivery of the work in ſheets Propoſals with the conditions and recommendations, given *gratis*.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.

A POST COACH of a good ſize, with a French Budget and large travelling trunck, very proper for a family in the country, or for a travelling carriage.

Apply to Alexander Crichton, coachmaker.

CANDLES FOR SALE.

JAMES MURRAY, Grocer, South Bridge, has now on hand a large Stock of Spring-made CANDLES of excellent quality.

N. B. Orders from the country carefully anſwered.

New Carron and Ironmongery Warehouſe.

WILLIAM BRAIDWOOD moſt reſpectfully gives notice, That he will remove from his preſent ſhop to a large and elegant Warehouſe, No. 6, HUNTER SQUARE, South Bridge-Street, at the ſign of the GILDED VASE, on Monday the 28th inſtant.

*** An APPRENTICE wanted.

GRASS-MARKET, Sept. 17. 1789.

D. MILNE

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, That he has now moved from Parliament Square to his NEW WAREROOMS, in that elegant building, the Merchant's Hall, Hunter's Square, weſt ſide Tron Church.

D. MILNE takes this opportunity of returning his thanks for the ſteady friendſhip which he has experienced, and takes the liberty of mentioning, that the uſual extenſive and faſhionable aſſortment of SILKS and CLOTHS will continue to be kept.

A new parcel of BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS—the excellency of the dye, and fineneſs of theſe cloths, have rendered them deſirable by thoſe Gentlemen accuſtomed to wear black.

An aſſortment of rich Iriſh Tabbinets, Half Tabbinets, and Poplins.

Black Silks, every kind, Bombazeens, &c.

☞ Two Mahogany Counters, three Glaſs Caſes, and ſome Shelves, to be ſold at the old ſhop.

Edinburgh, Sept. 21. 1789.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WARE ROOM,

Adams's Square, South Bridge.

BAILLIE and MACKINNON reſpectfully inform the Public, That, by the deſire of their Friends, they have moved from their Ware-room on the High Street, to the ground flat of the late Lord Preſident's houſe, Adams's Square, South Bridge; previous to which they have conſiderably enlarged their ſtock.

They take the liberty of recommending the following articles, as well worthy the attention of the Public, being at leaſt equal in quality, and inferior in price to what are commonly met with, viz. Moreens, Furniture Cottons, Blankets, Counterpanes, and every article of bedding; Wilton and Scots Carpeting; a great variety of the moſt elegant and faſhionable Paper Hangings; Pattern Chairs of the neweſt and moſt approved taſte.

They beg permiſſion to recommend their cabinet work, it being all executed under the inſpection of one of the partners, who has conducted that buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manufactories, in London and Edinburgh.

SALE OF

SHEEP, AND BLACK CATTLE, &c.

To be SOLD by public roup, at the Farm of Latter, upon Loch Ketterinſide, Perthſhire, upon Friday the 16th of October firſt, and at the Farm of Carriachan, pariſh of Buchanan, Stirlingſhire, upon Saturday the 17th October,

THE Whole Stock of SHEEP and CATTLE, with a conſiderable quantity of HAY, WOOL, and ſome other articles, upon the ſaid farms.

The roup to begin exactly at twelve o'clock noon.

Purchaſers wiſhing to ſee the Cattle before the day of the roup, may apply to the herds on the farms.

BREWERY NEAR DUNSE TO BE LET.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday next, at Clock-Mill, near Dunſe, Berwickſhire,

A MALT-STEAD, conſiſting of a Floor 150 feet by 24, with two Steep Stones, a Kiln 24 feet ſquare, two lofts above the malting floor, each of the ſame dimenſions, therewith, and 6 cellars below the malting floor, each 24 feet by 9. Alſo, a large BREW-HOUSE, and Brewing Utenſils, with pumps and other machinery, all drove by water—Alſo a Malt-Miln newly rebuilt, and lofts above the ſame, with a conſiderable thirlage; together with a Dwelling Houſe and Offices.

Ground may be got for a farm, as may be agreed on.

For further particulars, enquire at the proprietor at Dunſe Caſtle, or at James Keay, writer, Prince's Street, Edinburgh.

By Order of the Sheriff Depute of Stirlingſhire.

WHEREAS on the night of Sunday the 20th September current, the houſe of Alexander Patton, innkeeper in Charterhall, in the pariſh of St Ninian's, and county of Stirling, was broke into by WILLIAM YOUNG, *alias* WILLIAM TAYLOR, Travelling Chapman, who ſtole therefrom upwards of L. 60 Sterling.

The thief is about or under the middle ſize, about 25 years of age, white complexioned, black hair, round faced, lame, and inknee'd in one of his legs, owing to the thigh bone having been once broke; he formerly wore his hair in a long cue, but within theſe two months it has been cut ſhort, poſſibly to avoid detection of ſimilar crimes. He was dreſſed at the time of this theft in a blue cloth coat, green and yellow checked and ſtripped gingam veſt, nankeen breeches, both the veſt and breeches dirty, blue and white ſtripped ſtockings, with a round hat: and from his dialect, it is ſuppoſed he comes from about Perth, or that neighbourhood.

Whoever, therefore, will apprehend and ſecure this man, in any of his Majeſty's priſons, and give notice thereof to Alexander Littlejohn, Procurator Fiſcal of Stirlingſhire, will receive TEN GUINEAS, upon conviction of the offender.

ALEX. LITTLEJOHN, P. F.

Stirling, Sept. 25. 1789.

THE BOWMEN OF THE BORDER

CELEBRATE the Anniverſary of their Inſtitution, by a BALL and SUPPER at KELSO, on Thurſday the 1ſt of October next, when it is hoped all the Members, with their Families and Friends, will attend. The Members will pleaſe meet at two o'clock, to take into conſideration ſeveral propoſals tending to the future proſperity and permanency of the Society, and thoſe who propoſe to attend will pleaſe ſignify their intention to the Secretary.

An ordinary at the Croſs Keys at four o'clock.

LICENSED STATE LOTTERY OFFICE,

Oppoſite to the Tron Church,

EDINBURGH.

WHITE and MITCHEL requeſt, that the holders of prizes ſold by them on account of Meſſ. Richardſon and Goodluck, will preſent them at this Office, where they will be paid without deduction.

The buſineſs in future will be carried on under the firm of

JOHN WHITE AND COMPANY,

Licenſed on their own account.

Where Tickets and Shares, in the uſual variety, may be had, and all buſineſs reſpecting the Lottery tranſacted with that punctuality which has diſtinguiſhed this Office for *Twenty-one Lotteries* paſt; during which, Prizes amounting to upwards of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS

Have been ſold and paid;—and, in the laſt and four preceding Lotteries, the under Capitals in Shares, viz.

One of L. 5000	Five of L. 1000
Two of 2000	Six of 500

Schemes gratis. Letters (poſt paid) duly anſwered.

INTIMATION

To Builders in the City and Suburbs of Edinburgh.

THAT although by an act of Parliament made in the 1698, for regulating the manner of building within ordained, that no houſe thereafter to be [illegible] exceed five ſtoreys in height, from the pavement in front thereof; yet ſeveral Builders having for ſome time paſt, either totally diſregarded ſaid act, or attempted by different ways to evade the ſame, a proſecution was lately brought againſt the Builders of a tenement at the end of the South Bridge, the reſult of which was, its being firſt found by the Sheriff, and afterwards by the Court of Seſſion, that the act of Parliament was ſtill in force, and that it extended to the buildings in the Suburbs, as well as within the Royalty—Notice is therefore hereby given, that the act of Parliament muſt be complied with by all Builders within the City or Suburbs: That a ſimple garret roof will only be allowed to ſuch tenements as are the full height of five ſtoreys, and that no timpanies, projections, French roofs, or ſhort legs and long, as it is called, will be permitted in any building that conſiſts of more than four ſtoreys from the pavement or cauſeway.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Procurator Fiſcal for the County.
WILLIAM SPROTT,
Procurator Fiſcal for the City.

HOUSE AT DALHOUSIE.

To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THAT HOUSE at Dalhouſie, preſently poſſeſſed by the Widow of the deceaſed James Henderſon, maſon at Dalhouſie, together with the Park at the back of the ſame, called *Slaters Croft*, conſiſting of about 3½ acres.

For particulars, apply to James Robertſon, clerk to the ſignet, North Frederick Street.

TENEMENT IN EDINBURGH.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the thirtieth of September curt. betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

THE Whole of that *Tenement of Houſes*, poſſeſſed by William Romanes, James Sangſter, and others, lying on the ſouth ſide of the High Street of Edinburgh, partly fronting the Street, and partly in the Cloſe called Aikman's Cloſe, near the Caſtlehill, with the burden of a Lady's Liferent, ſomewhat advanced in life.

The tenement is rented at 30 l. 2 s. 7½ d. after deducting 17 s. 8½ d. for ceſs, and 11 s. 8 d. for the 2½ per cent. taxation; and, as it belongs to two different proprietors by undivided halves, each half will be expoſed at the upſet price of 67 l. being ſomething leſs than four and half years purchaſe.

The tenement is, beſides, inſured in the Friendly Inſurance Office on the old plan, and has drawn, for a number of years back, a dividend of 1 l. 7 s. Sterling, not included in the above rental.

For further particulars, apply to Thomas Baird, writer, No. 22. St Andrew's Square.

TO BE LET,

And entered to at Martinmas 1790,

THE FOLLOWING FARMS, lying in the Shire of Renfrew, viz.

No.		EXTENT A.	R.	F.
1. *Boyſide*, as poſſeſſed by	John John Holm,	158	1	11
2. *Knockmountain*,	John Lang,	141	1	2
3. *High Langſide*,	Widow Holm,	70	0	0
4. *Laigh Langſide*,	Hugh Kerr,	60	0	0
5. *Laigh Gaſſlehill*,	Matthew Holm,	81	2	10
6. *Bardrainnies*,	The Heirs of A. Blair,	93	2	17
7. *Parklee*,	William King,	49	1	14

Theſe farms lie along the ſide of the river Clyde, in the immediate neighbourhood of Port-Glaſgow. They are all incloſed and ſubdivided, and conſiſt of good arable and paſture grounds. No. 9 may be let and entered to at Martinmas 1789. Upon that and No. 6. there are good manſion-houſes and gardens in repair, excluſive of the farm-houſes and offices.

Offers may be given in or tranſmitted in writing to Alexander Dalziel at Finlayſton, and ſuch as are not accepted will be concealed and returned.

CLINICAL LECTURES

ON THE PRACTICE OF SURGERY,

By JAMES RUSSEL, F. R. S. Edinburgh;

One of the SURGEONS of the ROYAL INFIRMARY.

THIS Courſe of Lectures conſiſts of obſervations on the Caſes of the Patients in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, who have been admitted into the Hoſpital on account of Chirurgical Diſeaſes. The nature, tendency, and treatment of the caſe is explined, according to the moſt approved principles of the modern practice of Surgery; and, by following this plan, a Syſtem of Surgery is delivered during the ſeaſon, which applies to caſes that the Gentlemen who attend the courſe have an opportunity to examine themſelves.

The Courſe commences in the beginning of November, along with the Medical Claſſes in the Univerſity.

Copies of a more particular Proſpectus may be had at the Royal Infirmary.

COUNTY OF FORFAR.

THE Commiſſioners of Supply, at their meeting on the 20th July laſt, conſidering that there had been an expence incurred by the application to Parliament, for "the act for repairing the roads in the county, and for regulating the ſtatute labour within the ſame," they appointed the Collector of the land-tax to levy theſe expences from the Heritors and landholders of the county, at the rate of Eleven Shillings and Sixpence Sterling, on each One Hundred Pounds Scots valued rent, and that along with the Ceſs due 29th September inſtant. The Collector, therefore, hereby gives notice to all concerned, that he will receive payment of the above Ceſſment, together with the two terms Ceſs, which falls due ſaid 29th September, at the County Ceſs-Office in Dundee.

DAVID GARDYNE, Con.

Dundee, Sept. 21. 1789.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS by an act paſſed laſt Seſſion of Parliament, intituled, "An act for enlarging the terms and "powers of ſeveral acts of the 24th and 28th years of his late "Majeſty's reign, and of the 4th year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, for repairing the HIGH ROADS in the COUNTY "of EDINBURGH, and for making the ſame more effectual"—the following particulars are, amongſt others, enacted, viz.

I. That, after the 15th of Auguſt 1789, no perſon whatſoever ſhall lay any dung, lime, or other matter whatever, within five yards of the ſide of any part of the roads directed to be repaired by the ſaid former acts, or this preſent act, in the county of Edinburgh, under the penalty of *twenty ſhillings* Sterling, and alſo forfeiture of the dung, &c.

II. That neither the Contractors for repairing the ſaid Roads, nor any other perſon whatſoever, ſhall lay any ſtones, broken, or unbroken, gravel, or any other obſtruction upon the Road-ſides, on any account whatſoever, under the penalty of *twenty ſhillings* for each offence; and the Truſtees, or their Contractors or Overſeers, are thereby required to provide proper places for the High-road materials.

III. That every Innkeeper, and all other perſons whatſoever, muſt provide places for Carts and other Carriages, that may ſtop at their houſes, or belong to themſelves; and that no perſon ſhall put, or allow to remain, any Carts or Carriages, whether [illegible] upon any [illegible] Sterling for High Roads [illegible] any of *twenty* [illegible] from the offender or innkeeper.

IV. That it is competent to any perſon to complain to the Sheriff or Juſtices of the Peace, of Nuiſances or Obſtructions, placed upon, or near to the High Roads, and the Truſtees are thereby required to order proſecutions.

V. That, before any grounds are incloſed along the ſides of the high roads, or buildings erected thereon, or nurſeries of trees planted for ſale, the proprietors or tenants ſo intending to incloſe, build, or plant, muſt lodge, forty days previous intimation in writing of ſuch their intention, with the Sheriff-clerk of the county, who muſt notify the ſame to the Convener of the diſtrict for the roads within which the lands are to be incloſed, &c. under the penalty of Forty Shillings Sterling. And, in caſe the proprietors or tenants fail to give ſuch intimation, they will not be allowed any greater compenſation, if the roads happen afterwards to be widened, than they would have been entitled to, if the fences or plantations had not been made, or the buildings erected.

VI. Where ditches have, or ſhall, in time coming, be made alongſide of the water-channels of ſaid roads, the makers or occupiers of ſaid ditches ſhall be obliged to keep them ſcoured; and, failing their doing ſo, perſons will be appointed to ſcour and clean ſaid ditches at their expence.

VII. That no hedge on the ſides of ſaid roads is to be allowed to exceed five feet in height from the ſurface of the ground at the bottom of the hedge. And the Truſtees, or their overſeers, in caſe of either neglect or refuſal of the proprietors or tenants, when required, have liberty to cauſe cut ſaid hedges to the height aforeſaid, and to recover the expences by ſummary complaint either to the Sheriff or Juſtices of the Peace.

Theſe are therefore intimating, That a ſtrict obſervance of the above regulations will be enforced; and all concerned are hereby required to attend thereto.

WILLIAM SCOT, P. F.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of DAVID CRAIG, Tanner and Currier in Linlithgow.

THE truſtee on the ſequeſtrated eſtate of the ſaid David Craig requires the whole of the Creditors who have not lodged their grounds of debt, and oaths of verity on the ſame, previous to the 18th June laſt, (being nine kalendar months after the date of the ſequeſtration), to lodge ſuch grounds of debt and oaths of verity in the truſtee's hands, between and the 18th of June 1790, being twenty-one kalendar months after the date of the ſequeſtration. Certifying ſuch Creditors who fail ſo to do, that they ſhall not be ranked upon nor receive any ſhare in the ſecond diviſion of the bankrupt's funds, in terms of the Act of Parliament.

Linlithgow, Sept. 25. 1789. JOHN DICK.

To be FEUED, or LET ON A LONG LEASE,

THE BLEACHFIELD at LEVEN, with any quantity of incloſed ground (moſtly rich haugh) from fourteen to ſeventy-four acres. The houſes are large and convenient, and the machinery and utenſils in good order, and fit for an extenſive buſineſs. The field is well ſupplied with river and ſpring water; and as ſeveral additional ſprings, and any quantity of filtered water can be brought in, few ſituations are more eligible for an extenſive printfield, from the large linen manufacture carried on in the country round.

Near to the bleachfield, and cloſe by the harbour of Leven, there is alſo to be feued or let, a very conſiderable command of water, not at preſent employed, very fit for driving a variety of machinery, as the houſes could be ſo ſituated, that veſſels might be brought to load or unload at the mill-doors.

The tenants or feuars of the above ſubjects will have a right to ſtones from the ſea-ſhore, or from any free-ſtone quarries on the eſtate of Durie, for any erections on ſaid lands, and to ſea-weed and marl for manure.

For farther particulars, apply to Mr Stark, at Methel, by Leven, Fifeſhire.

LONDON——SEPT. 22.

Monday, the prices of grain at the Corn Exchange were, Wheat, 48 s. a 56 s. 0 d.—Barley, 20 s. a 24 s. 0 d.—Rye, 23 s. a 25 s. 0 d.—Oats, 15 s. a 18 s. 0 d.—Pale Malt, 31 s. a 33 s. 0 d.—Amber ditto, 32 s. a 34 s. 0 d.—Peaſe, 28 s. a 35 s. 0 d.—Hog ditto, 21 s. a 23 s. 0 d.—Beans, 22 s. a 24 s. 6 d.—Tick, 20 s. a 22 s. 6 d.—Tares, 24 s. a 32 s. 0 d.—Fine Flour per ſack, 42 s.—Second ſort, 39 s.—Third ditto, 32 s. a 39 s.

Obſervations on the State of Monday's Market in Mark Lane.

We had a tolerable ſupply of Wheats yeſterday, and fine ſamples went off pretty readily at laſt week's prices; but the middling and ordinary ſorts were dull, and rather cheaper. Barleys were ſcarce; but we have very little demand at preſent, being expected cheaper. Malts continue as dull as poſſible, and muſt be lower, if we have any tolerable ſupply, having a few buyers at preſent. Fine Peaſe very ſcarce, and ready ſale; and good hard Beans were taken off readily; but Oats were dull of ſale, and rather cheaper.

Extract of a letter from Calcutta, Feb. 2. 1789.

"I have received a letter from our friend Richardſon, giving me the following particulars of the melancholy account of the loſs of the country ſhip which he commanded, called the Dudaloy. She had a tolerable paſſage in the Straits of Malacca, but there meeting with adverſe winds, they had nearly expended all the water on board, when they ſaw Pollo Varella a ſmall iſland in the Straits. The long boat was diſpatched for a ſupply; Mr Tulloh, the third mate, had charge, and Mr Donne, the fourth mate, accompanied him, with eight Europeans well armed. Unfortunately for poor Tulloh he diſpatched the boat on board, under the care of Mr Donne, at a time when both wind and tide were againſt her; the conſequence was, that ſhe fell ſo far to leeward, that on board the ſhip they began to be apprehenſive for her ſafety, and at laſt were under the neceſſity of getting under weigh, and ſtanding towards her. When they came on board they found Tulloh had, with the armed men, remained behind; and though they uſed their utmoſt endeavours, they did not reach the iſland with the ſhip for five days; on their arrival they again ſent the boat on ſhore, when they could not find a ſingle veſtige of any thing human remaining, though, on the day of their departure, they had obſerved a number of Mallays, who occaſionally reſort to that iſland for the purpoſe of procuring turtle eggs. What was poor Tulloh's fate, I know not, but I am very apprehenſive he is cut off, as the Mallays in general are ſo ſavage in their diſpoſitions, as to conſider it a happy occaſion when they can riot in blood. I feel for his loſs, refuſing till the [illegible] during the ſhip's China (the Lafrone.) It being nearly dark [illegible] it was therefore deemed prudent to keep off and on till morning; but in wearing, it then blowing very hard, they found ſuddenly ſix feet water in the hold. You may eaſily conceive the conſternation of every body on board when the diſcovery was made. She continued gaining upon them conſiderably. They then bore away for the neareſt land, which they had nearly reached, when the people prepared rafts, and with difficulty got the boat out. It was then eleven o'clock at night, with ten feet water in the hold, which was an immenſe quantity in a ſhip ſo flat as ſhe was. It was then deemed unſafe to remain any longer on board, and all hands quitted her, fifty of whom, with Captain Richardſon, and all the officers, were ſaved. Their misfortunes did not, however, end on their leaving the ſhip; for, when they reached the iſland, their boat ſunk, and they found themſelves on a barren iſland, without a probability of getting to Macao, and nothing to ſubſiſt upon. Fortunately, after being five days in that ſituation, a ſmall China boat made her appearance, and was prevailed upon by large promiſes to procure one of a larger magnitude, on which, at laſt, they arrived ſafe at Macoa."

Extract of a letter from Rome, Auguſt 24.

"The ſpirit of liberty prevailing in other parts of Europe, hath at length reached the ſeat of the Papal dominion. A few days ago, four Deputies from the ward or quarter of Traveſtere, waited upon Mr Della Parta, overſeer of proviſions, and, in the name of the inhabitants, demanded that the weight of bread ſhould be increaſed, and an abatement made in the price of oil; and, at the ſame time declaring, that, in caſe of refuſal, they would imitate the Pariſians, and appear with green cockades made of laurel. The overſeer continued thunderſtruck at ſuch a propoſition, when they roufed him from his reverie, by aſſuring him, that a great body of people, at a ſmall diſtance from the palace, waited for his anſwer. He then offered to become a mediator for them with his Holineſs, and promiſed that their requeſts ſhould be attended to; and immediatrly waited on the Pope, and repreſented what had happened, adding, that it was neceſſary to take an immediate ſtep in this urgency. The Pope acceded to the propoſitions, and anſwer was returned to the people, that early in September, the weight of bread ſhould be increaſed, and the price of oil ſhould be lowered.

"The mob, not quite ſatisfied with this, went (to the number of ſixty) to the palace of Corſini in Traveſtere, and having gained admittance, preſented themſelves before the Cardinal. One of them addreſſed him in a ſhort ſpeech, informing his eminence that they looked up to him as an inhabitant of Traveſtere, as Cardinal, protector of the quarter, and a man in power; that they demanded that bread ſhould be of the ancient weight, and the price of oil and other proviſions, lowered. The good old cardinal, wiſhing to make them quiet, diſmiſſed them with promiſes, and gave them twenty ſequins.

"Next day, the Cardinal Corſini, Cardinal Camerlingue, and the overſeer of proviſions, went to the Pope, to whom they ſpoke with ſome degree of warmth on the behaviour of the people. The reſult, however, was an order, that the ancient weights ſhould be made uſe of, and the price of oil lowered.—The people have thus gained one point, but appear not to be ſatisfied, and we have every reaſon to be apprehenſive of further diſturbances."

LONDON GAZETTE, SEPT. 22.

ST JAMES'S, *June* 12. 1789.

HIS Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence has been pleaſed to appoint Mr Mather Brown, of Cavendiſh Square, to be Portrait Painter to his Royal Highneſs.

PARIS, *September* 17.

The National Aſſembly having declared itſelf permanent, and reſolved upon its unity, has fixed the term of duration of each branch of the Legiſlature at two years. The Aſſembly has granted to the King the ſuſpending *Veto* only; but it is not yet determined whether his Majeſty is to withhold his ſanction to any act for one or more Seſſions.

Commiſſions ſigned by His Majeſty for the Army in Ireland.

43d Regiment of Foot, Enſign William Hay to be Lieutenant, vice Coffin, promoted. Mr William Birmingham to be Enſign, vice Hay.

LLOYD's LIST.—SEPTEMBER 22.

THE Flora, Oneile, from Limerick to Newfoundland, ſprung a leak, and put back to Limerick, after throwing part of her cargo overboard.

The Three Siſters, Wilſon, from Jamaica, on the 18th ult. ſpoke the Happy Return, Ewing, from Londonderry for Philadelphia, 46 days out, in lat. 40. 9. N. lon. 52. 38. W. On the 29th ditto ſpoke the John, Kelly, from Liverpool to Philadelphia, 43 days out, in lat. 43. 34. lon. 41. 9. W. On the 1ſt inſt. ſpoke the Guardian, Craig, from Dartmouth to Newfoundland, lat. 46. 56. lon. 35. 40. W.

The Wilkes, Gray, from Alexandria to Conſtantinople, is loſt near the Dardanels.

The Paraclete, Mann, from Grenada to London, ſprung a leak, and put back to St Georges to unload.

The Pelham, Harriſon, from Peterſburgh, is aſhore near Limehouſe, and it is feared will be loſt.

The Eſpoir, ——, from St Domingo, got aſhore in Bourdeaux River; cargo ſaved with damage.

The Peggy, Hill, from Hull to Peterſburgh, is taken by the Swedes, and carried into Carliſreon.

The Weſer, Sager, from Bremen to London, ſprung a leak in the Weſer. The cargo is landed apparently without damage.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 5.—France, 1.—Flanders, 1.—Holland, 2.
Due—Ireland, 2.—Flanders, 1.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, *September* 18.

Meſſ. Lally, Bergaſſe, Mounier, &c. finding their principles, which were an exact copy of the Engliſh Conſtitution, with all its faults, rejected in the leading articles, have declined acting on the Committee, and are replaced by a new one, conſiſting of Meſſ. Thouret, the Abbe de Syeyes, Target, the Biſhop of Autun, Demeunier, Rabaud de St Etienne, Chapelier, and Tronchet.

NEW PRESIDENT.

The time having elapſed for the election of a new Preſident, the Comte de Clermont Tonnerre was a ſecond time choſen Preſident of the National Aſſembly, though only thirty years of age. The other candidates were M. Pethion de Villeuve, and M. Rhedon.

The new Preſident, who had exerciſed this office for ſome time paſt, in the place of the Biſhop of Langres, immediately roſe, and in a ſhort ſpeech, thanked the Aſſembly for the high honour conferred upon him by giving his ſuffrage, as the meaſure of a butcher; on account, it was ſaid by the Bernois, of the protection he derived from the ferocity of the butcher, his men, and his dogs. It is certain that the Comte was very apprehenſive of aſſaſſination, and had two armed men conſtantly attending him.

On the 12th, there was a general revolt at Orleans, which took place at the ſame inſtant in the centre and both extremities of the city, which is very long; but by the vigourous exertions of the citizens and the regiment of Royal Comtois, it was cruſhed in its origin. One of the leaders was hanged, and thirty ſhot. One of the officers of the regiment had his epaulet cut by a ball, and another had two holes in his hat. Two dragoons likewiſe are dangerouſly wounded.

At Landau, in Alſace, the Commandant of the regiment of Neuſtria refuſed to wear the National Cockade, and, for fear of the conſequences, aſſembled his ſoldiers, and attempted to harrangue them, which was very ill received. He ordered them all, however, to hold themſelves in readineſs, to obey on the firſt ſignal; and diſtributed ten balls to each of them. Mean while, an officer, overhearing a ſoldier ſay to one of his comrades, that he would not ſpill the blood of his brethren, threatened to run him through, and ordered him to priſon. In the evening, a council of war ordered him to be ſtripped of his uniform, drummed out of the regiment, and ſent out of the town. On this news, the reſt of the regiment, moſt of whom are Pariſians, flew to his reſcue, and, being joined by the citizens, led him in triumph to the Hotel de Ville, and put him under the ſafeguard of the Nation. They then went in ſearch of the Commandant, whom they compelled to wear the Cockade—but without doing him the leaſt injury, though he was ſo intimidated as aſk pardon of the ſoldier, and beg his life. The remainder of the day was then ſpent in feaſting and mutual harmony, and good offices between the troops and citizens.

The next day, the Commandant was obliged to give the ſoldier his diſcharge, and he was conducted three or four leagues on the road, accompanied by muſic, and the acclamations of the whole city.

The deſperate ſtruggles of the tyrannic German faction, to reſhackle France, might terrify ſhallow cowards; but to a nation ſo ſpirited, ſo enlightened and ſo united, they muſt afford the higheſt triumph and exultation, as the expiring howls of beaſts of prey.

According to the Comte Rendu, in 1788, the produce of the annual revenue of the State is,—

	L.
Expences are,	472,415,549
	663,153,031
Annual deficiency,	160,737,492

According to the ſtatement of l'Abbe Syeyes, France contains 44,000 pariſhes; allowing two prieſts to each pariſh, the number of prieſts will be about 100,000, for whoſe ſalary (at 1200 livres per annum) will be required an impoſt of 120,000,000 livres.

Meſſ. Thomas and Dumoulin have written each an apology, and a defence in form, for the Marquis de St Hurugue, who has been arreſted and ſent to the Chatelet, for a treacherous motion, &c. at the Palais-Royal. "Is he to be declared guilty, ſays the former, for having diſcovered his way of thinking? Are not the Members of the National Aſſembly all guilty of the ſame crime, if it is to be one? Nay, ſome of them went further, and made uſe of expreſſions, that, in other circumſtances, would have been liable to puniſhment. But it is alledged that he did it without authority; pray where was that of the Honourable Deputies, when they ſo loudly exclaimed againſt Ariſtocracy? Were they regulated by prudence, when they formed an inſurrection againſt the abuſe of powers, &c.?" "The Marquis, ſays the latter, is to be tried by the Martial Law: he is a French citizen; and a French citizen is certainly as good as a Roman one; and if the renowned Porcian law, that forbad the infliction of death on a Roman citizen, cannot be revived among us, at leaſt it is ſure, that a French citizen is not to be tried by the Martial Law, becauſe all martial judgments, and even criminal ones, that are not public, are unjuſt and deteſtable. The Marquis aſſerted, that he could prove that the Aſſembly contained in her boſom upwards of four hundred traitors, and I think myſelf honoured in having ſigned it with the reſt of my fellow-citizens."

The following ſhort manifeſto, ſays a gentleman juſt arrived from Tirlemont, is printed and paſted up in ſeveral towns of Brabant:

"We have no other reſource, brave citizens! but that of doing, as formerly did our good neighbours the Dutch! We muſt ſhake off the yoke that overpowers us. To ſucceed in it, we have applied to foreign Powers, who have acknowledged the juſtneſs of our cauſe. They kindly tendered their protecting hands to an injured people. The auxiliary troops, they ſend to facilitate the breaking of our chains aſunder, are already in motion; and the people are every where preparing to co-operate efficaciouſly to the grand work of our ſafety. Government may perhaps try to ſpeak to every one of us in particular; but if it ſhould happen, that ſome from amongſt us ſhould have the weakneſs to diſown the happy ſteps we have taken with the ſaid foreign Powers, or ſhow the leaſt deference to the enſnaring views of ſuch a Government, let him be puniſhed as a traitor.

"Decreed at our Secret Aſſembly, of the 5th of Auguſt, 1789."

In all probability ſuch a declaration will be of little or no ſervice, for, by letters from Bruſſels, it appears that ſeveral regiments are marching into Brabant from Germany, in order to reinforce the fifteen thouſand men already there, under the command of General d'Alton, and to guard the frontiers on the ſide of France. Beſides the regiment of Bender, which is arrived, four others of carabineers and huſſars are expected. It is thought the troops in the Auſtrian Netherlands will ſoon amount to 30,000 men. France, not well pleaſed at this news, is determined to keep a watchful eye over the motions of the approaching troops.

LONDON,——SEPTEMBER 23.

This morning their Majeſties and the three eldeſt Princeſſes came from Windſor Lodge to Kew Palace; from whence the King came to St James's Palace, where there was a levee for the firſt time theſe twelve months, which was very numerouſly attended.

The Royal family dined this day, and will ſpend the evening at Kew; and to-morrow they return to Windſor.

His Majeſty enjoys his uſual plan of exerciſe on horſeback. Since his return from Weymouth, the King has uſually been on horſeback before breakfaſt.

The Prince of Wales and Duke of York, are not expected at Windſor till the eve of the Princeſs Royal's birth-day.

The Prince of Wales leaves Brighthelmſtone on Saturday next. His Royal Highneſs is expected to return to the marine pavilion in about ten days, to meet the Duke of Orleans, who has promiſed to pay a ſhort viſit there, if the ſituation of public affairs in France will poſſibly admit of his abſence.

The Princeſs Royal is to be celebrated with great ſplendour at Windſor, on the 29th inſtant. Her Royal Highneſs then enters into the 24th year of her age.

The Duke of York is expected to accompany his elder brother in Norfolk, in ſearch of game.

His Majeſty's ſhip, Culloden, one of the late ſquadron of evolution, was found ſo bad on her return, that the Lords of the Admiralty have ordered her to be paid off, and the Captain, a new ſhip of 74 guns, to be commiſſioned as a guardſhip in her ſtead. The officers and men belonging to the Culloden are to be turned over to the Captain; ſo that no new appointments will take place, except that of Mr Whitehead, the Duke of Clarence's late purſer, who, by the intereſt of his Royal Highneſs, is appointed purſer to the above ſhip.

His Royal Highneſs, with a munificence which has ever marked his character, has made ſeveral handſome acknowledgements to Mr Whitehead, in return for his attentions to him, in taking care of his accounts on board the frigate. He has preſented him with two elegant gold watch chains, one for himſelf, and one for his wife, to whom he has alſo given a diamond ring. To theſe he has added miniature portraits of the Royal family ſet in gold; and has taken under his protection two of Mr Whitehead's ſons, on whom he means to beſtow a public education.

Yeſterday, at noon, Lord North and family ſet off from their houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, for their ſeat at Buſhy Park, Middleſex, where the marriage of Silveſter Douglas, Eſq; to Miſs North, his Lordſhip's daughter, will be ſettled on Thurſday.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond has been ſon d to *coaleſce* and *aſſimilate* in all the ſubſequent changes, according to the ſtatement below:—

MARQUIS of ROCKINGHAM, First Lord of the Treaſury,	Duke of RICHMOND, Maſter General of the Ordnance.
LORD SHELBURNE, First Lord of the Treaſury,	Ditto.
DUKE of PORTLAND, First Lord of the Treaſury,	Ditto.
Right Hon. WILL. PITT, First Lord of the Treaſury.	Ditto.

Yet will his Grace now aſk them, "How parties can *unite*, and where is their *conſiſtence*!"

Yeſterday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of bread to be continued the ſame aſſize as laſt week, there being little or no alteration in the price of wheat at market.

Laſt night Mr Waring arrived at Leiceſter Houſe, from Poland, where he has been to buy yew, for the purpoſe of the Long Bow Manufactory: He came through Berlin, and over land to Helvetſluys, and reports, that the harveſt in Poland and Pomerania has been over for more than a month; that grain of all kinds were in abundance, and very well got in; that for nearly one month of his ſtay in that country, he does not believe there fell more than ſix hours rain; the weather was in greater heat than he remembers to have felt in England for ſome years paſt.

The following curious *morceau* comes from one of thoſe Gentlemen, with whoſe intereſting obſervations we ſhall have frequent opportunities to entertain our Readers:

"Since my laſt, I have been to pay a viſit to the remains of Pompeia, and was highly ſatisfied with what I ſaw. A man might read volumes on antiquities, without having ſo good an idea of ancient uſages, as he acquires by a ſight of this town, and the Muſeum at Portici. At Pompeia, the houſes, the apartments, and the Moſaic pavements are entire, and ſome of the paintings on the walls, which are all in an elegant taſte, are almoſt as freſh as if painted yeſterday.

"The fate of this town was as remarkable as wretched. The inhabitants were ſurprized by a ſhower of aſhes, earth, and lava, that prevented their ſtirring, and gradually buried them alive. Skeletons, in infinite number, have been found in a variety of ſituations and attitudes; no leſs than thirty-ſeven in the cellar of a country-ſeat near the city. Amongſt them was one of a woman with a child in her arms. The impreſſion of her breaſts in the earth is preſerved at Portici; and the ornaments which were found about her prove her to have been a woman of conſequence. Portici contains the furniture, manuſcripts, &c. found at Pompeia and Herculaneum. There are even loaves of bread, fruits of the nut kind, and ſeeds perfect and entire."

MORE REVOLUTIONS! The Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel has left the place, on account of the inſurgents, and the people have laid hold of the public treaſury.

The mob of Heſſe Caſſel, by ſeizing the Landgrave's treaſury, have poſſeſſed themſelves of the late Princeſs Amelia's fortune, which our readers may remember was left to that Prince, and we believe nearly made up the ſum total of his wealth.

If it be true, that the treaſures of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel have been ſeized by the citizens, it muſt afford ſome conſolation to Engliſhmen, that the wealth amaſſed by the late Princeſs Amelia, though loſt to this country, is at length devoted to the ſervice of *Freedom*.

It has been often repeated in the papers, that there never was ſo great a plenty of money as at preſent. When the general election comes, it will appear who *has it*!

His Majeſty is ſo attached to the country, and finds it ſo congenial to his happineſs and conſtitution, that he propoſes being as little in London as the nature of public buſineſs will admit of.

Royal Tour.—One day, when a multitude were preſſing very cloſely round to ſee the King, one of the Lords in Waiting very civilly requeſted a young woman—"Not to puſh ſo up to his Majeſty."—"La!" ſaid the young woman, "and how can I help it? The men puſh ſo up to me, that I muſt puſh up to ſomebody." The Lord in Waiting bowed, but could return no anſwer.

The Prince of Wales intends holding a Court, with a ſtate becoming his high rank, at Carlton-houſe next winter. He means to open the grand ſuite of rooms on the Queen's birth-day.

The Prince of Wales threatens ſuch dreadful deſtruction when he enters Norfolk, that it behoves the gentlemen of that neighbourhood to have an eye to their peaſants.

The Marquis of Townſhend is preparing for his Royal Highneſs's reception the richeſt banquet that Britiſh taſte and hoſpitality, united with attic wit, can place before him.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York looks much emaciated ſince his late illneſs, and ſeems to require country air and tranquillity to re-eſtabliſh him.

The diſſolution of the preſent Parliament, a correſpondent of reſpectable information ſays, is an event that will probably take place in leſs than a month.

The moſt diligent ſearch is making after the author's of ſome late forgeries; and as the ſchemes are totally novel, and the proſecutors of them unuſually induſtrious, there are the greateſt hopes of the much wiſhed-for ſucceſs. The ſeveral banking houſes are all in aid.

The smugglers of the Baltick it is ſaid, have orders to enforce no more of the new Tobacco Bill than they *perfectly underſtand*; of courſe, in our opinion, the trade will have very little to complain of?

Yeſterday morning, the hyſon tea ſales commenced at the India Houſe.

A plan is under conſideration, for Government to take entirely into their management the territorial poſſeſſions of the India Company, and to diſcharge all the debts of the Company there; to confine the Company entirely to commerce, and to renew their charter for a longer period; and, as a compenſation to the Proprietors for their poſſeſſions, they are to be ſecured in a dividend of eight per cent. certain; and whatever their trade may produce above that rate, to be divided between them and the public.

One of the firſt meaſures of the French Aſſembly, in the commercial affairs, will be to diſſolve their Eaſt India Company, which muſt be very beneficial to the Engliſh Company.

Money is flowing into this country from France, Spain, Portugal, and Germany, to be inveſted in our public funds.

There never was ſo much money in this country as at preſent; the monied men can ſcarcely get four per cent. intereſt for it.

We are authoriſed to contradict the report which has prevailed of the death of the commanding Engineer at Gibraltar. Colonel Phipps was ſlowly recovering, when the laſt accounts left the garriſon.

We have the authority of the phyſician who has attended the Counteſs of Huntingdon in her late illneſs, to aſſure the public, that her Ladyſhip is now out of danger.

Saturday died at Fiſherwick, in Staffordſhire, the Right Honourable the Counteſs of Donegall.

Laſt week, as two maid ſervants were together in the kitchen of a gentleman's houſe at Ditton, where a gun had been left by a perſon juſt returned from ſhooting, one of them took it up, and, ſuppoſing, as the prime was out of the pan, that it was unloaded, aſked the other if ſhe could *ſtand fire?* To which the other replied, *Yes, I can ſtand fire;* when inſtantly the gun went off, ſhot her in the head, and ſhe expired in a moment.

The Salique Law, which ordained that the crown of France ſhould never be worn by a female, is continued according to the new conſtitution:—That law however, has never produced the ſalutary effects which occaſioned its being firſt paſſed. In France, "the grey mare has always been the better horſe," and the kings who would neither be governed by their wives, nor by the laws of the kingdom, have allowed themſelves, and the kingdom too, to be governed by their *miſtreſſes*.

The National Aſſembly require a few of Dean Swift's *Flappers* recorded in the travels to Laputa—the *momentum* is not needed for the mouth, every man talks to much already; but for the ear, to propend a few of them to *liſten!*

General Paoli has a penſion from this nation of 1000l. a-year; the Duke of Grafton gave him 800l. of it, and the other 200l. were clapt on by Lord North. Thus circumſtanced, we ſuſpect Corſica will never ſee her *patriot* again!

A French military officer ſhot himſelf on Sunday noon in the Green Park. He was ſeen to put the piſtol in his mouth with apparent compoſure, and was immediately killed by the diſcharge.

The trial of Prince Poninſki, for treaſon and practices againſt the State, began at Warſaw, on the 29th

NEW SECRETARIES.

Three new Secretaries were alſo nominated at the ſame time; the votes were as follows:—for the Abbe Demars, 351—M. Demeunier, 222—and the Viſcomte de Mirabeau, 131.

ACTS OF PATRIOTISM.

The addreſſes every day preſented to the Aſſembly, afford the moſt noble examples of National Patriotiſm—Of this, yeſterday gave an uncommon inſtance:

M. de Clermont Tonnerre, after requeſting the attendance of the audience, read a letter from a member of the Aſſembly, in which he obſerved, that it was natural for thoſe who compoſed that auguſt diet, to give proofs of that generoſity peculiar to the French Nation; and that he, in particular, begged leave to preſent 100 louis towards the alleviation of the public calamities, on the expreſs condition, however, of remaining unknown.

M. Mounier, *Commiſſaire Priſeur* of Paris, alſo preſented two bills, amounting to 300 livres each, and, at the ſame time, made an offer of diſpoſing of the jewels, &c. *gratis*, which might be preſented to the National Aſſembly.

A young Jew, called Traiſnel, cloathed in the Paris uniform; depoſited 25 louis for the ſame purpoſe.

A farmer, in the neighbourhood of Chartres, offered a large quantity of corn, which was accepted.

Lieutenant-General de Montelimart wrote to the Aſſembly, that he begged leave to ſacriſice all the emoluments of his office in favour of the public.

M. Le Chevalier de Cury, in a letter received laſt Sunday, made an offer of 12,000 livres, which were deſtined for the ſame noble purpoſes.

FEMALE PATRIOTISM.

Two female ſocieties have been formed in Paris, for the purpoſe of promoting the converſion of trinkets, jewels, plate, and other valuables, into money, for the benefit of the public. The firſt is compoſed of the wives and daughters of Artiſts, Architects, Painters, Sculptors, and of all other profeſſions connected with deſign. They have appointed Madame Pajou their Depoſitary, who has accepted it, until a public aſſembly ſhall be held for the appointment of a Depoſitary and four Commiſſaries. They have reſolved,

1. That it is honourable to a woman to be permitted to contribute to the public neceſſities.

2. That it is laudable in wives and mothers to ſacriſice articles of luxury, to the advancement of a Conſtitution.

3. That the converſion of gold and ſilver trinkets into ſpecie, being one means of augmenting the coin, the Aſſembly will receive nothing elſe.

4. That the honour conferred on the firſt deputation, reflects luſtre on the whole ſex; and that, therefore, the Aſſembly will be content with tranſmitting their contributions to the Aſſembly, with a ſimple addreſs, without deſiring admiſſion by deputation.

The Aſſembly will take any trinket in gold or ſilver, however ſmall. Ladies who may have trinkets, not of theſe metals, may tranſmit the ſame in money, not leſs, however, than three livres.

The ſecond ſociety is compoſed of the wives of jewellers, goldſmiths, toymen, and others, of the ſame claſs. They have nominated Madame Rigal, gold-

August. After the charges were read against him, was allowed some days to prepare his defence.

M. de Cazalet, Professor of Experimental Philosophy, at Bourdeaux, has invented a new Air-pump; which seems, by his account of it, to be infinitely more powerful than any of those made in England.

Two accounts have been handed to us of engagements on the 24th and 28th of August, between the Russians and Swedish galley-fleets, but so very contradictory, that nothing can be depended on from either:—The one makes the engagement victorious on the part of the Russians; the other states the damage on both sides as equal.

By the Dutch mail arrived yesterday morning, we receive the following article, dated Hague, Sept. 15.

"M. le Comte de Lowenhielm, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Sweden to their High Mightinesses, has received by an express arrived here yesterday, an official account of the affair which took place on the 25th ult. about a league off Sweaborg, between the Swedish and Russian fleets of gallies. The fight began at ten in the morning, and continued without interruption till half past eight in the evening. The Russian fleet, consisting of 70 sail, had three large gallies blown up, and two others sunk; one galliot suffered so much in the combat, that the crew were obliged to abandon her, after securing her most useful contents; and of two chebecs, one was taken and the other sunk. The Swedish fleet, consisting of only 40 sail, lost three gallies, one of which, having her guns dismounted, her stores ransacked, and most of her crew disabled, could render little service to the enemy; the other two were run on the rocks; as was also one light frigate; another light frigate was blown up by its commander, Major Hagenhersten, who, in the moment when he must have delivered her up, being boarded at once by the crews of two frigates, set fire to the powder room. The rest of the Swedish fleet retired in good order under the guns of the fort of Swartholm; and in general has sustained so little damage, that there is no doubt of its putting to sea again in the course of three or four days. In this combat, which lasted ten hours, the carnage was pretty equal on both sides. Notwithstanding the superiority of force, and the extraordinary bravery of the Russians, the victory decidedly rested with the Swedes.

The King of Sweden's letter to the Queen and Regency at Stockholm.

Sweaborg, Aug. 29.

"On the 24th instant, at ten in the morning, the Russian fleet of galleys, under the Prince of Nassau and two other Admirals, in two divisions, attempted to surround our fleet, by attacking it on both sides with nearly a double superior force. The action lasted with great bravery until nine in the evening, when our fleet got into Swarholm so little damaged, that they will be at sea in two days.

"We lost one large galley, and one Toroma (a smaller kind), both which ran aground, and the Russians took another.

"Our frigate Trolle also got aground, with another Toroma, the latter of which was blown up by her commander.

"The Russian officers taken and brought in prisoners, report, that the attack was made by their their whole fleet avowedly to totally annihilate ours, but which, by the bravery of our officers and seamen, they have not been able to injure materially."

THE BOUNTY ARMED SHIP.

By a letter from Lisbon (*via* France) we learn, that this ship has made good her voyage to the Society Islands. A trader from Buenos Ayres, which arrived at Lisbon, fell in with her off Rio Janeiro.

Lieutenant Bligh, of the navy, who commands the Bounty, was, with all her crew, in good health. At one of the islands, the natives gave them the friendly reception experienced by Captain Cook; but, at one island, they attempted to steal a boat and an anchor, and some hostilities ensued.

The bread-fruit trees remaining on board, were in so prosperous a state, that Lieutenant Bligh proposed to himself the gratification of conveying them safe to our West-India settlements. We learn, however, that several of these plants, and others, had suffered severely in the high latitudes of the south.

Extract of a Letter from Luasanne, Aug. 19.

"Madame de Polignac has at length settled at Gumliguen, half a league from Berne, in amost delightful romantic retirement.

"The fermentation in this country is very great; most of the cities of Switzerland are agitated by the same troubles which distract France. At Berne, Freebourg, Soleure, &c. there are insurrections, which have a very serious appearance. The lower class of citizens, hitherto excluded from every hope of advancement, loudly exclaim against this injustice, and against the exclusive privileges of the aristocrations, and are preparing to support by arms so lawful a reclamation, and throw off the yoke they have so long worn. They write from Basle, that on the 26th of July the Jews of Alsace, arrived there in crowds, stripped of all they possessed. They inhabited three cities, Hausenheim, Hasenhei, and Blaksteims, and have had their houses pillaged and reduced to ashes. At Huningen the populace wanted to murder a citizen whom they found with some papers and deeds which he had taken from a castle to preserve them from being burnt. The commandant of that place beat the alarm, and the soldiers assembled, but refused to arm against the citizens; but this alarm was at length dispersed by the prudence of the municipal officers."

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, Aug. 28.

"The city of Dantzick is again, since the appearance of the new tarif at Berlin relative to the Polish commerce, very much alarmed, and in fears that the advantages given by the King of Prussia to his cities of Konigsberg, Memel, and Elbing, will inevitably ruin its trade. Indeed, almost the whole of the productions of Poland may enter those places without being examined or paying any duties; it is the same with regard to the foreign merchandize which arrives in those three cities destined for Poland. As this arrangement is only a trial, which is to last for three years, we hope in the interval an advantageous treaty of commerce may be concluded with the Republic."

WIND AT DEAL, SEPT. 22. S. W.

No business done this day at Change.

BANKRUPT.

William Taylor, late of Martin's-lane, in the city of London, and some time of Warsaw in the kingdom of Poland, but now a prisoner in the New Goal in the borough of Southwark, in the county of Surry, merchant.—Henry Paul of Dorrington-street, Coldbath-fields, in the county of Middlesex, victualler.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from Kehl, Aug. 29.

"The spirit of insurrection has taken possession of the inhabitants on this side the Rhine. The subjects of the bailliages of Wildstadt and Lichtenaw, belonging to the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, have chased away the ministers of the Prince, and committed depradations on their houses."

Extract of a letter from Franckfort, Sept. 8.

"Much has been said about the march of the Prussian troops, though little extraordinary movement has as yet been observed. At the same time, it is certain that the cause on account of which they thought it prudent to provide, still subsists; viz. That the whole of Germany which forms the boundary of France, is more or less in a state of fermentation. There are disturbances in the Electorates of Mayence and Treves; and all the peasants in the countries lying along the banks of the Rhine, are almost unanimous in refusing payment of the numberless customs that are exacted from them upon every change of their landlords, which happens very frequently.

"If we take a view of Switzerland, we shall also find there the seeds of discord, particularly in the canton of Berne and Geneva. The north of Europe is not exempted from these dissentions, which have manifested themselves in a very distinguished manner in the Duchy of Courland. The people there have for a long time been making grievous complaints against the government of the Duke of Biron, their sovereign. At present, they seem to wish to reunite themselves to Poland, from which they had been detached; and they have also demanded liberty to send Deputies to the Diet in 1790. In consequence of which, Mr de Hayking has been delegated by the Patriots to support their claims at the court and diet of Warsaw."

Extract of a letter from Liege, Sept. 13.

"By the following letter, we are informed of the place of retreat of our Bishop. It is addressed to Sr. *Gilot*:

"MY DEAR GILOT, *Treves, Aug.* 28. 1789.

"I arrived here in good health. As I neither "know what part you have taken, nor where you "have fixed your habitation, this will come to your "hands by an indirect way. Write me under cover "by Namur, Luxembourg, addressed to *Monf. le "Compte de Mean de Beaurieu*, without any fur"ther direction. I intend to fix my abode here, in "order to receive what news you can send me. Be "not laconic, and write me every thing that passes, "particularly on the 31st, and what effect my departure "has produced. Let me know the decrees, and the "gentlemen that compose the Assembly; where Buck"walt is, and every thing you may suppose may excite "my curiosity. You may mention the place of my re"treat, unless there occur a reason for keeping it a "secret. Tell Mr the Chancellor, at Chestret, and "the Governor, that you have it in charge to for"ward the letters that come to my address, where I "wish them to be forwarded. Take charge also of "the letters of the Suffragant. I am expecting your "letters with the utmost impatience.

"Your affectionate

"PRINCE DE LIEGE."

"The Deputation of the three Orders of the States, who had gone to Treves to persuade our Prince-Bishop to come back here, returned yesternight, without being able to prevail on him to quit the place of his retreat. In other respects, there is the greatest harmony betwixt the States and the Corporation, which continue employed in establishing the revolution."

Letters from Port-au-Prince, dated the 10th August last, mention, that they are afraid of a revolution among the negroes, who, having learnt that the wish of the National Assembly is that they may be made free, will instantly break the chains of slavery, by massacring about 40,000 whites, which people that colony and the Cape. It is said, that a certain Chevalier de St George, an enthusiast for the freedom of the African Blacks, [illegible] with a companion, with the intention of travelling through the different French islands, in order to preach in favour of freedom. The marks of both have been pointed out; so that, if they are discovered, they will be made prisoners on their arrival; and afterwards hanged, the first opportunity ——The French American planters are just now forming a constitution, the plan of which will soon be communicated to the States General, by which they endeavour to throw off all connection with the mother country, and to form themselves into an independent people, notwithstanding subject to the dominion of Louis XVI. The desire of the planters to break all engagements with Bourdeaux, Nantz, and Marseilles, seems to be the height of ingratitude as well as injustice; as it is well known, that the French islands owe at least four millions of livres to the merchants of France.

MrsCrauford, widow of the late George Crauford, Esq; and eldest daughter of the deceased Alexander Spiers, Esq; of Elderslie, died here, upon the 25th instant.

This morning, a fire was discovered in a shop in Bristo Street; but was happily soon got under, without doing any material damage, and before the fire-engines arrived, which were on their way to the place.

The city lamps, the want of which has long been complained of, we are informed, will be all lighted upon Monday night.

About two o'clock this morning, a gentleman was attacked by two fellows near the head of the Canongate, and robbed of his watch.

A young woman of genteel appearance, was found hung up in a wright's saw-pit, adjoining George's Square, on Saturday morning last. She was dead when discovered, and said to have had a letter with a considerable sum of money in her pockets—but from what cause she was led to this melancholy step is not certainly assigned.

On Saturday last arrived at Kelso, General Sir William Howe, K. B. attended by Colonel Whyte and Colonel Sinclair, and after taking his favourite diversion of fishing on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, set out on Thursday for the south.

A warm contest has begun for representative in Parliament for the Boroughs of Dumfries, Sanquhar, Kirkcudbright, Annan, and Lochmaben. The candidates are, Sir James Johnstone, the present member, and Mr Miller, younger of Dalswinton. Mr Miller is supported by the Duke of Queensberry.

The Hon. Mr Lindsay has given up being a candidate for the Boroughs of Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, &c. Another gentleman, it is said, will take the field in opposition to Mr Ferguson of Raith.

Mr M'Dowall of Garthland, and the Hon. Captain Keith Elphinstone, are candidates for the Boroughs of Glasgow, Renfrew, &c.

The Parliament of Ireland, which now stands prorogued to Tuesday the 29th instant, is further prorogued to Tuesday the 1st day of December next,

On Tuesday last, a select company dined at Newhall's Inn, to celebrate the commemoration of the immortal Author of the Seasons.—The Hon. John Hope of Rankeillor, in the chair; Mr Craig architect, croupier.—After dinner, the following toasts were drank, all the company standing—To the immortal memory of THOMSON, who has done the highest honour to Scotland, his native country—To the memory of his Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales, his present Majesty's Father, who honoured Thomson with his patronage—To the memory of Mr Quin, whose friendship to Thomson did him great honour—To the memory of George Lord Lyttleton, a warm friend of Thomson—To the memory of Napier of Merchiston, &c. &c. The next meeting was appointed to be held at Edinburgh, the 22d of September, 1790.

It is with pleasure we announce to our readers, the practicability of a navigation from Kelso to Berwick, by a cut along the banks of the Tweed, and that, perhaps, at an expence much less than was ever thought of. We mention this with confidence, as we have it from a gentleman having some knowledge of inland navigation, who actually accomplished a voyage from Berwick to Kelso in his own boat, in the course of last week, and made some preliminary observations. We hope it will be a spur to the gentlemen of property in that neighbourhood, to turn their thoughts to a plan of so great public utility, and which must be attended with great pecuniary remuneration to the landholders more immediately in its vicinity.

The Juno of Leith, Peter Gavin master, arrived safe at Oporto, on the 5th current.

Last week, Mr John Walker preacher, was ordained minister of Traquair, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr Adams.

The Magistrates and Council of Stirling, have presented the Rev. Mr Sommerville, at Whitburn, to the vacant charge in that place, occasioned by the translation of the Rev. Mr Buchanan to Canongate.

On Thursday last, came on the election of Magistrates and Council of the Town of Stirling for the ensuing year, when the following Gentlemen were chosen:

HENRY JAFFRAY, Esq; Provost and High Sheriff.

Messr. Robert Banks, sen. } Bailies and Sheriffs.
Alexander Littlejohn, }
James Gibb, }
Robert Banks, jun. }

John Christie, Dean of Guild.
John Murdoch, Deacon Convener.
Robert Young, jun. Treasurer.

Merchant Councillors.
William Anderson, }
John Gilchrist, }
Robert M'Killop, }
Michael Connal, }
John Black, }
Alexander Christie, }
Hugh Ross, }

James Peddie, Deacon ofrhe Hammermen.
James Weir, Dereon of the Weavers.
Malcolm Macfarlane, Deacon of the Tailors.
John Taylor, Deacon of the Fleshers.
Patrick Cunninghame, Deacon of the Skinners.
Robert Watt, Deacon of the Bakers.

Sunday night, the house of Alexander Patton, innkeeper in Charterhall, in the county of Stirling, was broke into and robbed of upwards of 60l. Sterling. [*For particulars see advertisement first page.*]

On Wednesday night, there was stolen from a milliner's shop in Kelso, a considerable quantity of muslins, &c.

On Wednesday last, a man and woman were committed to Jedburgh jail, by warrant of the Justices of the Peace, until liberated in due course of law, for stealing corn from Stodrig fields. This kind of theft, easily perpetrated, well deserves the attention of the police, it being impossible for individuals to guard against this species of depredation.

Thursday two men of the name of Aitchison and Addison, draymen at Ednam brewery, for a wager of one guinea, cut down each a quantity of oats with sickles, measuring 91 square yards, which was performed by Addison in eleven minutes, and by Aitchison in twelve minutes and a half.

The Dublin East Indiaman, just arrived from Bengal, has near two million and a half of yards.—*Query*, in weaving, winding, warping, spinning, &c. how many families would the manufacture of the above in Britain give bread to?—But we hope the time is not far off when the Minister will prefer employing the poor of Britain to the inhabitants of Bengal.

Since the peace, four new States have been established in America, viz. Vermont, Kentucky, Indiana, and the Western Territory. There are no less than one hundred thousand inhabitants in these States already, which, not fifteen years since, were a wilderness. This will form a new source of consumption for the manufactures of Great Britain, which have a decided preference all over America. The new settlers are wholly occupied in clearing and cultivating the ground, and our manufactures are conveyed to them through the large navigable rivers of America.

Sketch of business before the American Congress.

Regulating the time and manner of administring oaths to the United States.

Impost on goods and merchandizes imported into the American States, from July 1789 to July 1796.

(Rhode Island Assembly have agreed to impose the same duties, but to be under their own management.)

Salaries to the President, Vice-president, Mambers of the Senate, and House of Representatives,

The Committee of the House of Representatives have proposed for the President 20,000 dollars annually, exclusive of the salaries of his Secretaries and aids, his household furniture, carriages, horses, which is to be furnished by the United States, with an annual sum for their support and repair. The Vice President 5000 dollars. The members of both Houses six dollars per diem while sitting, and six dollars for every twenty miles going to and returning from the seat of government.

Amending the new Constitution.

The legislatures of Virginia and New York request the calling a Convention for reviving and amending the Constitution,

The making certain ports *ports of entry*, others *ports of discharge*, and others *ports of* both *entry* and *discharge*.

The granting encouragement to building of vessels in the United States.

Oeconomy of the United States.

The President is determined to pursue that system of œconomy and regularity in his household which has always marked his public and private life. As a proof of this the steward is obliged, by his articles of agreement, to exhibit weekly a fair statement of the receipts and expenditure of monies by him for and on account of the President's household to such person as the President may appoint to inspect the same, together with the several bills and receipts for those articles purchased where receipts can be had. And it is likewise strongly inculcated upon the Steward to guard against any waste or extravagance that might be committed by the servants of the family.

The Steward has put the following advertisement in the public papers, "Whereas all servants, and others, employed to procure provisions or necessaries for the household of the President of the United States, will be furnished with monies for those purposes,—Notice is therefore given, that no accounts, for which the public might be considered as responsible, are to be opened with any of them."

Piety of President Washington.

The late intimation, that a Great Personage will not expect visits on Sundays—has received the applause of all orders of citizens;—of the serious from their respect to a divine injunction; of others as sanctioning a wise and political institution.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

ON THE WANT OF LAMPS.

TIME was, when for *nocturnal Light*
We nothing had to pay,
And yet each Street appear'd so bright,
'Twas like *the Milky Way*:
But now, ('twou'd make a stoic foam
The contrast strange to tell,)
We're roundly tax'd for lighting home,
Yet kept as *dark as Hell!*

CIVIS.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

TO amend the pipes, and bring additional water to them, are matters of very public concern.

I have no doubt that matters respecting these two heads are in due contemplation, and are even in a progressive state of forwardness.

Families who enjoy private pipes are not sufficiently attentive to the wants of their fellow citizens.—There is much waste by allowing water to run into the gutters, besides using soft water in articles where hard water would answer. As far as possible to prevent waste in the present distressing scarcity, I would increase the number of public wells, and raise the annual price of private pipes, in view of lessening their numbers. Particular care should likewise be taken, that the owners of private pipes get only a just proportion of water, and consequently that their daily allowance of water be limited. A reduction of the number of private pipes would not injure the Town's revenue; because the increase of impost upon beer and ale would be much greater than the fall upon the water-pipe duty. If public wells were the general means of supply, a family that daily buys water by measure will be œconomical of it; consequently, bakers and brewers may obtain water to provide bread and ale for the lieges. A hogshead of soft water a-day will supply the kitchen and table of a large family. During a scarcity, a brewer ought to be preferred before the lawndry or stables of a private family. There are surely great quantities of hard and soft water near Edinburgh. Hard water might be had from the Cowgate, &c. at an easy rate. The soft water on the low ground of the King's Park is undoubtedly very copious. Let enquiry be made, if, with permission of the noble proprietor, it could be brought, by means of a steam-engine, into Edinburgh. The fountain of Crawley itself, though delightfully copious and pure, could not supply the waste of private pipes, unless there existed a strong power of controul. It is the undoubted duty of magistracy to do justice to all. And, surely, it is more for the interest of society, and of the Town's revenue, to grant soft water to brewers, than to allow it to be wasted upon many purposes that could as well be performed with hard water.

EDINBURGH, *Sept.* 25. 1789. A BREWER.

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

				THER.	BAR.
Thursday,	*Sept.* 24.	8	P. M.	58	29.82
Friday,	25.	8	A. M.	59	29.79
		8	P. M.	56	29.80
Saturday,	26.	8	A. M.	48	29.85

MR WALKER, Drawing Master, and Landscape Painter, respectfully returns his best thanks to such of the Nobility and Gentry as have honoured him with the education of their children. He begs leave to acquaint them and the Public, That his Winter Classes, for the study of Drawing, Painting, and the principles of Perspective, will open on Monday the 4th of October.

He requests, That those Ladies or Gentlemen who intend to be his Scholars, either in his public Classes or privately, would apply as early as possible, that they may have the choice of such hours as will be most convenient for them.

Classes in Boarding Schools and Academies are attended at the same rate as his public Classes at home.

Opposite to the Exchange, Edinburgh,
SEPT. 25. 1789.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED THE SOUND,

Sept. 5. Perth, Inglis, from Marstrand for Pillaw, herrings.
Margaret, Thomson, from Stockholm for Grangemouth.
8. Villa Nova, Spittle, from London for Memel, ballast.
Charming Betsey, Malcolm, from Marstrand for Riga.
Eliphant, Tarbert, from Havre-de-Grace for Memel.
Elizabeth, Beveridge, from ditto for ditto, in ballast.
William and Mary, Hall, from Berwick for ditto, ditto.
9. Two Brothers, Kay, from Bourdeaux for Petersburgh.
Friendship, Young, from ditto for ditto, with sundries.
Sarah, Reynolds, from Cette for Lubeck.
11. Mary, Stewart, from Carlscrona for Oporto.
12. Urania, Dobbie, from Dysart for Copenhagen, coals.
Venus, Normand, from ditto for ditto, with ditto.
Peggy, Pearson, from ditto for ditto, with ditto.
Nelly, Thornton, from Dundee for Stockholm, ballast.
Riga Merchant, Spink, from Arbroath for Memel, do.
Roman Vassilavity, Martin, from Glensburgh for St Petersburgh, in ditto.
Friends, Sinclair, from Port-Seaton for Stockholm, coals.

Arrived and remains wind-bound,

Pomona, Graham, from Stettin for Malaga, with staves.

ELSINORE, Sept. 12. 1789.
Wind N. W. WOOD & HOWDEN.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH,

Sept. 21. Cunningham, Main, from Petersburgh, sundries.
Kinuoul, Turcan, from Perth, with malt.
23. Willie and Annie, Duncan, from Gottenburgh, deals.
Farsound, Wharf, from Farsound, with rock moss.
Nicol, Maria, from Easterezer, with timber.
John and James, Brown, from Montrose for Glasgow.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Sept. 24. Lossie Packet, Bett, from Alloa, with coals, &c.
25. Elizabeth, Henderson, from Rotterdam, with goods.
26. Alexander, Malcolm, from Petersburgh, with goods.
Providence, Berrell, from Ramsgate, with fir-cut.
Active Unthank, from Hull, with wood.
Three Sloops with coals.

SAILED,

Providence, Innes, for Limekilns, with goods.
Martha, Hutchison, for Inverkeithing, with ditto.
Janet, Buchannan, for Bo-ness, with ditto.
Livingston, Mackie, for St David's, in ballast.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromness,

Sept. 10. Neptune of Ayr, Gouldie, from Borrowstounness, for Memel, ballast.
11. Swinton of Grangemouth, Bonnar, from Liverpool, for Stockholm, salt.

Remain in Stromness Harbour,

Hamilton of Saltcoats, Small, from Memel, for Drogwad, wood.
Ann of Whitby, Burn, from St Petersburgh, for Dublin, hemp and iron.

Erat.—In the advertisement of the Copartnery of *Bisset and Co.* in our last, for *John Mitchell*, read *John Witherspoon*.

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in,
TOBACCO AND SNUFF.

EXCISE OFFICE, *Edinburgh 24th Sept.* 1789.

BY an act of laſt Seſſion of Parliament, 29. Geo. III. cap. 68. entitled, "An act for repealing the duties on tobacco and ſnuff, and for granting new duties in lieu thereof;" it is, amongſt other things, enacted, That from and after the 10th of October 1789, all and every manufacturer and manufacturers of, and dealer and dealers in, tobacco or ſnuff, ſhall three days, at the leaſt, before he, ſhe, or they, ſhall begin to manufacture or ſell any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, make true and particular entry in writing of all houſes, warehouſes, workhouſes, ſhops, rooms, cellars, vaults, and other places, by him, her, or them, reſpectively intended to be made uſe of for the manufacturing, keeping, or ſelling, tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, at the Office of Exciſe, within the compaſs or limits whereof ſuch reſpective houſes, warehouſes, workhouſes, ſhops, rooms, cellars, vaults, and other places, reſpectively, ſhall be ſituate, on pain of forfeiting the ſum of Two Hundred Pounds for every houſe, warehouſe, workhouſe, ſhop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, which he, ſhe, or they, ſhall make uſe of for the manufacturing, keeping, or ſelling, tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, without having made ſuch entry thereof as aforeſaid, together with the tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, and ſnuff, reſpectively, which ſhall at any time be found therein, and alſo all the caſks, veſſels, and packages, whatſoever, containing the ſame; and all ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff, caſks, veſſels, and packages, ſhall, and may be ſeized by any officer or officers of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe: That all and every manufacturer and manufacturers of, and dealers in, tobacco or ſnuff, ſhall cauſe to be painted or written, in large legible characters, over the outer door, or in the front, or on ſome conſpicuous part of each and every houſe, ware-houſe, work-houſe, ſhop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, by him, her, or them, reſpectively, made uſe of for the manufacturing, keeping, or ſelling, tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, the words, *Manufacturer of, and dealer in, Tobacco and Snuff, or Tobacco, or Snuff, or Manufacturer of or Dealer in Tobacco and Snuff, or Tobacco or Snuff*, as the caſe may require, on pain of forfeiting for every ſuch houſe, ware-houſe, work-houſe, ſhop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, which ſhall be ſo made uſe of by any ſuch manufacturer or manufacturers, dealer or dealers, without having the ſaid words painted or written as is hereby directed, the ſum of Fifty Pounds: That if any perſon or perſons whatſoever, other than ſuch as ſhall have duly made entry at the proper Office of Exciſe, of each and every houſe, ware-houſe, work-houſe, ſhop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, by him, her, or them, reſpectively, made uſe of for the manufacturing, keeping, or ſelling, of tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, and ſnuff, or one of them, ſhall paint or write, or cauſe to be painted or written, over the outer door, or in the front, or on any part of any houſe, ware-houſe, work-houſe, ſhop, room, cellar, vault, or other place, to him, her, or them, belonging, the ſaid words, or any of them, all and every ſuch perſon or perſons reſpectively offending therein, ſhall, for each and every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of One Hundred Pounds, and ſhall alſo be ſubject to the ſeveral penalties and forfeitures to which perſons manufacturing of, or dealing in, tobacco and ſnuff, or either of them, without entry, are ſubjected to by virtue of this act: That no perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall manufacture, or cauſe or procure to be manufactured, out of the limits of the chief office of Exciſe in London, any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, in any place or places whatſoever, other than and except cities and the ſuburbs thereof, and market towns, and alſo except ſuch place and places reſpectively as ſhall be more than five miles diſtant from any part of the ſea-coaſt of Great thereof, or a market town within three miles of ſome port into which tobacco may be imported under this act, and in which the manufacture of tobacco or ſnuff ſhall be carried on at the time of paſſing this act; and if any perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall manufacture, or cauſe or procure to be manufactured, out of the limits of the chief Office of Exciſe in London, any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, in any place or places whatſoever other than and except cities and the ſuburbs thereof, and market towns, and alſo except ſuch place or places reſpectively as ſhall be more than five miles diſtant from any part of the ſea-coaſt of Great Britain, the perſon or perſons ſo offending ſhall ſeverally, for each and every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of Fifty Pounds: That no manufacturer or manufacturers of ſnuff, duly licenſed according to the directions of this act, ſhall incur or be liable to the ſaid penalty of Fifty Pounds, for or by reaſon of his, her, or their manufacturing or cauſing or procuring to be manufactured any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, at any tobacco or ſnuff manufactory, whereof due entry ſhall be made at this Office of Exciſe, according to the directions of this act, and which ſhall have been uſed as a tobacco or ſnuff manufactory reſpectively, at any time on or before the 5th July 1789; any thing herein before contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding: That all and every manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco or ſnuff ſhall, three days at leaſt before he, ſhe, or they ſhall begin to manufacture any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, make true and particular entry in writing, at the Office of Exciſe within the compaſs or limits whereof he, ſhe, or they ſhall have, keep, or uſe any mill, preſs, engine, roller, ſtove, muller, or ſpinning wheel, for the performing any proceſs, operation, matter, or thing whatſoever, in or about the manufacturing tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, of each and every ſuch mill, preſs, engine, roller, ſtove, muller, or ſpinning wheel, for the performing any proceſs, operation, matter, or thing in or about the manufacturing of tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, on pain of forfeiting the ſum of Fifty Pounds for every ſuch mill, preſs, engine, roller, ſtove, muller, or ſpinning wheel, which he, ſhe, or they ſhall have, keep, or uſe, for the performing any proceſs, operation, matter, or thing whatſoever, in or about the manufacturing tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff."

By this act, it is alſo enacted, "That all and every perſon or perſons, who ſhall manufacture tobacco or ſnuff, or deal in tobacco or ſnuff, ſhall, before he, ſhe, or they ſhall manufacture tobacco or ſnuff, or deal in tobacco or ſnuff, take out ſuch licenſe or licenſes herein after mentioned, as the caſe may require, authoriſing ſuch perſon or perſons to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, or to deal in tobacco and ſnuff, as the caſe may require, which licenſes reſpectively, ſhall be granted in manner herein after mentioned; (that is to ſay) in caſe any ſuch licenſe ſhall be granted, to authoriſe the perſon or perſons, to whom the ſame ſhall be granted, to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, or to deal in tobacco and ſnuff, within the limits of the city of *Edinburgh*, the ſame ſhall be granted under the hands and ſeals of two or more of the Commiſſioners of Exciſe in *Scotland* for the time being; or if any ſuch licenſe ſhall be granted, to authoriſe the perſon or perſons, to whom the ſame ſhall be granted, to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, or to deal in tobacco and ſnuff, in any part of *Scotland*, out of the limits of the city of *Edinburgh*, then the ſame ſhall be granted under the reſpective hands and ſeals of the Collectors and Supervifors of Exciſe in Scotland, within their reſpective collections and diſtricts; and ſuch reſpective Commiſſioners of Exciſe, or two or more of them reſpectively, and alſo all ſuch Collectors and Supervifors, are hereby reſpectively authoriſed and required to grant ſuch licenſes to the perſons who ſhall apply for the ſame, or the perſon or perſons applying for the ſame, firſt paying the ſeveral ſums of money herein after mentioned; that is to ſay,

The ſum of Forty Shillings for each ſuch licenſe, which ſhall be granted *previous* to the 10th day of November 1790, to authoriſe any perſon or perſons, to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, until the ſaid 10th day of November 1790;

The ſum of Forty Shillings for each and every ſuch licenſe, which ſhall be granted *after* the ſaid 10th day of November 1790, to authoriſe any perſon or perſons to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, if the tobacco or ſnuff-work weighed by him, her, or them, for manufacture, according to the directions of this act, within the year, ending the 10th day of October, previous to his, her, or their taking out ſuch licenſe, ſhall not have exceeded the quantity of 20,000 libs. weight;

Three Pounds, if exceeding 20,000 libs. and not exceeding 30,000 libs. weight;
Four Pounds, if exceeding 30,000 libs. and not exceeding 40,000 libs. weight;
Five Pounds, if exceeding 40,000 libs. and not exceeding 50,000 libs. weight;
Six Pounds, if exceeding 50,000 libs. and not exceeding 60,000 libs. weight;
Seven Pounds, if exceeding 60,000 libs. and not exceeding 70,000 libs. weight;
Eight Pounds, if exceeding 70,000 libs. and not exceeding 80,000 libs. weight;
Nine Pounds, if exceeding 80,000 libs. and not exceeding 90,000 libs. weight;
Ten Pounds, if exceeding 90,000 libs. and not exceeding 100,000 libs. weight;
Twelve Pounds, if exceeding 100,000 libs. and not exceeding 120,000 libs. weight;
Fifteen Pounds, if exceeding 120,000 libs. and not exceeding 150,000 libs. weight;
Twenty Pounds, if exceeding 150,000 libs. weight.

The ſum of Five Shillings for each ſuch licenſe to authoriſe him, her, or them to deal in tobacco and ſnuff within the limits of the chief Office of Exciſe in *London*, or within the limits of the city of *Edinburgh*; and the ſum of Two Shillings and Sixpence for each ſuch licenſe to authoriſe the perſon or perſons to whom the ſame ſhall be granted to deal in tobacco and ſnuff in any other part of *Great Britain*, out of the ſaid reſpective limits: That the ſaid ſeveral ſums of money by this act directed to be paid for ſuch licenſes reſpectively, ſhall be paid for ſuch reſpective licenſes to ſuch perſons as are herein after in that behalf reſpectively mentioned (that is to ſay) ſuch thereof as ſhall be paid for ſuch licenſes which ſhall be granted to authoriſe any perſon or perſons to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, or to deal in tobacco and ſnuff within the limits of the city of Edinburgh, ſhall be paid at the chief Office of Exciſe at Edinburgh; and ſuch thereof as ſhall be paid for ſuch licenſes reſpectively which ſhall be granted to authoriſe any perſon or perſons to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, or to deal in tobacco and ſnuff, in any part of Great Britain out of the ſaid reſpective limits, ſhall be paid to the reſpective Collectors of Exciſe granting ſuch reſpective licenſes: That no perſon or perſons ſhall manufacture tobacco or ſnuff, or deal in tobacco or ſnuff, after the expiration of twelve months from the time of taking out any ſuch licenſe as aforeſaid, unleſs ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall take out a freſh licenſe, in the manner herein before directed, ten days at leaſt before the expiration of twelve months from the time of taking out ſuch former licenſe, and ſo in like manner from year to year; and that if any perſon or perſons ſhall manufacture tobacco or ſnuff, without firſt taking out a licenſe, and renewing the ſame yearly, as herein before in that behalf directed, he, ſhe, or they ſhall, for each and every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of Two Hundred Pounds; and that if any perſon or perſons ſhall deal in tobacco or ſnuff, without firſt taking out a licenſe, and renewing the ſame yearly, as is herein before in that behalf directed, he, ſhe, or they ſhall, for each and every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of Fifty Pounds. Provided always, That no perſon or perſons to whom any licenſe ſhall be granted, according to the directions of this act, to authoriſe him, her, or them to manufacture tobacco and ſnuff, or to deal in tobacco or ſnuff, or either of them; ſo that ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall not, at any time, ſell any tobacco in a leſs quantity than four pounds weight, or ſnuff in a leſs quantity than two pounds weight, any thing herein before contained to the contrary notwithſtanding. Provided alſo, That perſons manufacturing tobacco or ſnuff, or dealing in tobacco or ſnuff, in partnerſhip, and in one houſe or ſhop only, ſhall not be obliged to take out more than one licenſe in any one year for manufacturing tobacco and ſnuff, or for dealing in tobacco and ſnuff; and that no one licenſe which ſhall be granted by virtue of this act, ſhall authoriſe or empower any perſon or perſons to manufacture tobacco or ſnuff, or to deal in tobacco or ſnuff, in any other houſe, ware-houſe, work-houſe, ſhop, room, cellar, vault, or other place than ſuch houſes, warehouſes, workhouſes, ſhops, rooms, cellars, vaults, or other places, whereof entry in writing ſhall be made at the Office of Exciſe, in the names of ſuch perſon or perſons, according to the directions of this act, at the time of granting ſuch licenſe."

By the ſaid act it is further enacted and declared, "That all thumb-cut, black leaf lug, and twiſt, or pig tail tobacco, ſhall be deemed and taken to be roll tobacco: That all tobacco ſmalls ſifted from ſhort cut tobacco, and ſhag tobacco, and all returns of Spaniſh, ſhall be deemed and taken to be returns of tobacco: That all ſand ſifted from tobacco ſmalls ſhall be deemed and taken to be tobacco ſand: That all tobacco ſtalks flattened and cut into what is commonly called Spaniſh, ſhall be deemed and taken to be Spaniſh: That all tobacco ſtalks ſtripped or taken from the leaf, ſhall be deemed and taken to be tobacco ſtalks; and that all tobacco ſtalks prepared, or laid down for being manufactured into tobacco ſtalk flour, ſhall be deemed and taken to be tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, within the meaning of that act; and alſo, That all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall manufacture tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, or returns of tobacco, or who ſhall manufacture or flatten any tobacco ſtalks, or cut any tobacco ſtalks into what is commonly called Spaniſh, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a manufacturer or manufacturers of tobacco: That all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall grind or manufacture any tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, or ſnuff, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a manufacturer or manufacturers of ſnuff: That all and every perſon and perſons who ſhall ſell any tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, returns of tobacco, or any tobacco ſtalks flattened, or any tobacco ſtalks cut into what is commonly called Spaniſh, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a dealer or dealers in tobacco; and that all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall ſell any tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, or ſnuff, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a dealer or dealers in ſnuff, within the meaning of this act."

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE have thought proper to direct this public notice to be given, of the ſeveral foregoing clauſes of the Tobacco Act, that all perſons concerned may duly attend to and comply with the ſame, and thereby avoid thoſe PENALTIES and FORFEITURES which will certainly enſue from their neglect or refuſal.

By order of the Board,
JOHN THOMSON, ADAM PEARSON, } Secretaries.

AT LEITH—FOR NORTH AMERICA,
The American Brigantine
MEHITABLE AND MARY,
AARON WINGATE Maſter,
Now unloading at Leith, will be ready in a few days to take a cargo on freight, for any port in the United States, or paſſengers to Portſmouth in the ſtate of New-Hampſhire.

She is a fine new veſſel, and has good accommodation for paſſengers.

Apply to Ramſay, Williamſon, and Co. Leith; or to Mr John Ewing, Aberdeen.

NOTICE
TO THE CREDITORS OF ROBERT GIBSON
Hoſier in Edinburgh.

THAT in conſequence of a ſequeſtration awarded by the Court of Seſſion, of the whole real and perſonal eſtates of the ſaid Robert Gibſon, the Creditors met on the 25th curt. and made choice of John Rhind writer in Edinburgh, to be Interim factor, and appointed a general meeting of the Creditors to be held within John's Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday the 28th day of October next at two o'clock, for the purpoſe of chuſing a Truſtee.

That in terms of the Act of Parliament, the ſaid John Rhind has ſince his appointment, applied to the Sheriff-depute of the county of Edinburgh, who has fixed Wedneſday next the 30th day of September curt. and each Wedneſday in the three ſucceeding weeks, at one o'clock in the Sheriff Clerk's Office Edinburgh, for the public examination of the bankrupt and of his family, and others acquainted with his buſineſs. And the whole Creditors of the ſaid Robert Gibſon are hereby invited to be preſent at theſe examinations, that they may have an opportunity of putting ſuch queſtions as ſhall be judged of importance for rendering the diſcovery and ſurrender complete.

JOHN RHIND.

NOTICE
TO THE CREDITORS OF DAVID MORICE, JUN.
Advocate in Aberdeen, Merchant and Dealer in Victual.

AT a meeting of the Creditors of the ſaid David Morice, jun. held within the houſe of Peter Wilkie, vintner in Aberdeen, upon the 11th day of September curt. Charles Gordon, advocate in Aberdeen, was elected truſtee on the ſequeſtrated eſtate of the ſaid David Morice, jun.; and the ſaid truſtee hereby requires all the creditors of the ſaid David Morice, jun. to lodge with him, the ſaid Charles Gordon, their claims and vouchers or grounds of debt, with their oaths for proving the ſame, as directed by the act of Parliament, and that againſt the 18th day of April 1790, being nine kallendar months after the date of the interlocutor awarding the ſequeſtration; certifying thoſe creditors who ſhall neglect to comply with this requiſition, that they ſhall not be entitled to any ſhare in the firſt diſtribution of the debtor's eſtate.

NOTICE
To the CREDITORS of ROBERT GLASFORD, late Yarn-Merchant in Duriſdeer.

THE Truſtees for ſaid Creditors hereby intimate, That the funds of the bankrupt, ſo far as recovered by them, will be divided on the 30th day of November next, and that a ſcheme or caſt of the funds ſo recovered will be ſeen in the hands of Robert Kennedy, one of the truſtees, and the dividends are to be paid at his houſe.

The creditors of the ſaid Robert Glaſford are deſired to meet at Duriſdeer, within the houſe of Adam Williamſon, innkeeper there, on Monday the 19th day of October next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpoſe of treating with Mary M'Whinnie, the bankrupt's mother, reſpecting her liferent right over his heritable ſubjects.

COUNTY LOUTH, IRELAND.
A BANKRUPT'S SALE.

By Order of the ASSIGNEES of JER. VICKERS & CO.

To be SOLD by Auction, by PAT. MARSH, at the Royal Exchange of the city of Dublin, on Thurſday the 8th of October 1789, at two o'clock,

TWO THIRDS, undivided Shares, of an extenſive and profitable MANUFACTORY of MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, &c. ſituated within one mile and a half of Dundalk, (a good ſea-port) in a delightful valley, on the banks of a beautiful river, and in the heart of one of the moſt fertile and induſtrious counties in Ireland. The Dwelling-houſe, the Houſes for Manufacturers, Boiling-houſe, Warehouſe, Office, Drying-houſe, Calender, and Finiſhing houſe, are nearly new, moſtly ſlated, in perfect order, and actually employed. The bleaching grounds are extenſive and convenient. The reſident tradeſmen pay more than the yearly rent.

In order to prove the trade highly productive, it is neceſſary to mention, that the original ſtock was 6900 l. and, on the laſt ſettlement of accounts, (which is to be made every firſt day of January), the capital amounted to 10,400 l. after deducing all expences, bad debts, &c.

The partnerſhip was firſt formed in May 1784, for ſeven years, at the expiration of which (ſhould any of the partners wiſh to retire) the buildings, looms, (of which there are eighty-ſix), machinery, &c. are to be fairly valued, and paid for by the remaining Partners.

The chief article manufactured is amply protected by high duties on its importation; and the Parliament of Ireland grants a bounty on all that is manufactured here.

On examination it will be found (in proportion to its extent) as profitable, and in every reſpect as well circumſtanced, as any in either kingdom.

It will poſitively be ſold the above day, if not previouſly diſpoſed of by private contract.

Further particulars may be known, and every information given, by applying to Alan Bellingham, Eſq; or Mr Francis Bennett, aſſignees; or Mr Pat. Marſh.

DUBLIN, Aug. 4. 1789.

A HOUSE IN MILNE'S SQUARE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Monday 9th November next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, being the two uppermoſt ſtoreys of the eaſt end of the back land of Milne's Square, conſiſting of a kitchen, eight fire rooms, and ſeveral cloſets, with a cellar in the bottom of the tenement. The houſe is in complete repair, being newly built. It fronts North Bridge Street, and is exceedingly well-aired and lighted. It is inſured in the Friendly Inſurance upon the old plan, at 2400 l. Scots, and the premium paid up.

Apply to John Tait, writer to the ſignet, Park Place.

FARM AT CORSTORPHINE TO BE LET.

There will be LET for nineteen years, or ſuch ſhorter period, as may be agreed on,

THAT large FARM, called the MEADOW-HOUSE FARM, lying within two miles of Edinburgh, in the pariſh of Corſtorphine, and ſhire of Edinburgh.

This farm conſiſts of one hundred acres and upwards of rich arable land. The ground is of an excellent quality, and all incloſed with an outſide fence. The entry to be at the term of Martinmas next.

Propoſals may be given in to Sir William Dick of Preſtonfield, Bart. at Preſtonfield; or to Robert Bremner, at Mr Mitchelſon's, Nicolſon's Street, and ſuch as are not accepted will be kept ſecret, if deſired.

LANDS IN FORFARSHIRE TO BE LET.

To be Let for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THE MAINS of KEITHOCK, lying within the pariſh of Brechin, and ſheriffdom of Forfar. Theſe lands conſiſt of 168 acres of arable ground, beſides ſome paſture, and will be let either altogether or in two or three ſeparate poſſeſſions, as tenants may incline. There is a good manſion-houſe & offices on the premiſes, fit to accommodate a genteel family, with a large well-ſtocked pigeon-houſe, and good farm-houſes, with every convenience requiſite. The grounds are all incloſed and ſubdivided, and having been many years in the hands of the late proprietor, are in the higheſt order. They are naturally of a good ſoil, and are ſituated within one mile of excellent lime. The lands lie within two Engliſh miles of the town of Brechin, are in a good ſporting country, and a fine fiſhing river runs cloſe by the manſion-houſe. In ſhort, a Gentleman may here be accommodated with a genteel and agreeable retreat for his family, or farmers may have a deſirable and profitable poſſeſſion.

Propoſals in writing may be ſent to Robert Haldane, Eſq; of Airthry, near Stirling, the proprietor; to Mr John Alſton, merchant in Dundee; Mr Ireland, land-ſurveyor at Middleton; or to Mr Alexander Duncan, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; and ſuch propoſals as are deſired to be kept ſecret, ſhall be concealed.

David Bell, who has the charge of the woods of Keithock, will ſhow the grounds to be let.

SALE OF FAT CATTLE, &c.

To be Sold by public roup, at Arniſton, eleven miles ſ[outh] from Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 7th October [next],

A VERY large parcel of FAT CATTLE, conſiſting [of] Highland ſtots and cows, with others of a larger ſ[ize] as alſo, of a very fine home-bred ſtock of milk cows, large [and] en, ſtots, and queys, of different ages, all bred from the [beſt] ſtock of cows in the country, and remarkably fine bulls, [from] the beſt parts of England; together with a parcel of [horſes] for work, and other purpoſes.

As the articles are many, the roup will begin preciſely [at] ten o'clock; and the purchaſers will be accommodated [with] good graſs, on moderate terms, for any time they ſtand in need of it after the roup.

MASSON'S INN, QUEEN-STREET, ABERDEEN.

TO be LET for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitſunday next, That commodious and well-frequented INN, in Queen-Street, Aberdeen, with a moſt convenient ſet of Stables and other Offices poſſeſſed at preſent, and for many years paſt, by Mr Alexander Maſſon, vintner. The houſe contains a great number of rooms neatly finiſhed as parlours and bed-rooms, beſides a large dining room and an elegant HALL, with variety of other conveniencies. It is, from its central ſituation, and variety of acceſs, remarkably convenient for travellers, as well as for the inhabitants of the town, by whom it has been particularly well frequented. For particulars application may be made to Mr Ninian Johnſton merchant in Aberdeen, or the premiſſes will be ſhown by Mr Maſſon.

☞ MR MASSON returns his ſincereſt thanks for the friendſhip, favour, and ſucceſs he has met with from a generous public, and many good friends, which will always be gratefully remembered. He continues in the Inn until Whitſunday next, and ſhall uſe his beſt endeavours to ſerve the Public as uſual.

SALE OF LANDS,
In Kinroſs and Fife Shires.
By Private Bargain.

THE ESTATE of BLAIR, DOWHILL, WOODEND, &c. with the Superiorities thereto belonging, containing of upwards 3000 Scots or 3760 Engliſh acres, all lying contiguous; whereof 1880 Scots acres or thereby are incloſed, including 500 Scots acres of wood and plantations which are remarkably flouriſhing.

There are two freehold qualifications in Kinroſs ſhire, and one in Fife ſhire.

For particulars, apply to Mr Adam, the proprietor, in George Street, Edinburgh. Robert Bruce at Blair, will ſhow the grounds.

N. B There is reaſon to ſuppoſe that a report has prevailed that a large ſum is demanded for the wood on this eſtate. Any perſon intending to purchaſe, will find, upon enquiry, that the ſum at which the wood is eſtimated, is very moderate.

SALE OF LANDS IN LANARKSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the houſe of William Weir innkeeper in Shotts, upon Monday the 5th day of October next, between the hours of one and two afternoon, either in whole, or in ſuch lots as purchaſers may incline,

THE Lands of HARTWOODHILL, comprehending the Mains of Hartwoodhill and Intackhead, poſſeſſed by James Baillie; the Hillhouſe, poſſeſſed by John Thomſon; and the farm of Meadowhead, poſſeſſed by James Steel; all lying in the pariſh of Shotts, and county of Lanark, and containing 286 Scots acres of arable, meadow, and paſture grounds, beſides 80 acres of moſs.

The leaſes of the Mains of Intackhead and Meadowhead expire at Martinmas 1790 and Whitſunday 1793, and Hillhouſe at Martinmas 1795 and Whitſunday 1796.

There is plenty of free ſtone in thelands, and a good ſeam of coal, which was lately wrought to advantage, and may again be ſet agoing at pleaſure. There is alſo great appearance of iron-ſtone in the lands.

For further particulars, apply to Robert Renton writer in Edinburgh, or to the proprietor at Polkemmet.

SALE OF LANDS IN STRATHMORE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Robert Macintoſh, in Milnehaugh of Alyth, on Tueſday the 6th day of October 1789, between one and two afternoon,

The Lands of WEST POTENTO, with the houſes and pertinents thereof, lying within the village and pariſh of Meigle, and county of Perth. The ſubject conſiſts of about 29 acres arable, the greateſt part whereof is land of an exceeding fine quality, and in the beſt condition. Upon the premiſſes, there is a neat modern manſion-houſe, of four rooms and other apartments, lately built, with kitchen, brew-houſe, and other convenient offices, and a good garden. The free rent (after deduction of public burdens, and putting a moderate value on the houſe and garden) will amount to about 42 l. and the local advantages of it are well known to thoſe acquainted with its ſituation. Among others, it may be noticed, that the village of Meigle, ſituate in a populous and thriving country, is riſing in conſequence, and a great part of the ſubject under ſale might either be let or feued out in parcels, for building on to good account. There is a weekly market, and two annual fairs in the village. The purchaſer may have acceſs to the houſe and garden immediately after the ſale; and the leaſe on the reſt expires at Whitſunday next as to the graſs, and as to the arable land at the ſeparation of the crop 1790 from the ground.

Any perſon wiſhing for further information may apply to Mr Thomas Rattray writer in Edinburgh, with whom an inventory of the title-deeds is lodged. And the writs themſelves, with the conditions of ſale, may be ſeen in the hands of Mr Thomas Mitchell, factor to the Earl of Airly, at Craig.

Thomas Smyth, ſervant to the Rev. Dr Playfair, at Meigle, will ſhow the grounds.

SALE OF LANDS,
In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 25th day of November next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE following FARMS, lying in the united pariſhes of Borgue and Kirkanders, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, in the following LOTS, viz.

I. The twelve-merk Land of old extent of BORNESS, conſiſting of 372 Scots acres or thereabouts, as preſently poſſeſſed by John Sproat upon a leaſe for 19 years, current from Whitſunday 1785, at the yearly rent of 150 l. Sterling, over and above the whole public burdens which are payable by the tenant.

By the tack, a purchaſer will have the privilege of a break at Whitſunday 1793, upon giving the tenant ſix months previous warning, and paying him 100 l. Sterling for the improvements he has made.

The Teinds are valued by an old decreet, and nearly exhauſted by the miniſter's ſtipend.

Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and it is believed that they will make a freehold qualification upon an old retour.

II. The Lands of OVER and NETHER CHAPPELTOWNS, with the Teinds thereof, conſiſting of 312 acres or thereby, ſet in two different farms to John M'Ghie and Hugh Cunninghame; the free yearly rent of which, after deduction of land-tax and all other public burdens, is 112 l 9 s.

Theſe lands are held blench of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county.

III. The Lands of MARK, poſſeſſed by John Porter, at the yearly rent of 30 l Sterling. The tenant is allowed 21 l. 10 s. yearly for purchaſing lime, on condition of his laying out an equal ſum himſelf for that purpoſe.

The whole of the above lands are well ſituated in one of the moſt fertile pariſhes in the ſtewartry. They extend along the coaſt which forms the entrance into the Bay of Fleet; they are in the neighbourhood of marl, and have a command of ſhells from the ſhore, ſo that there is little doubt of a conſiderable riſe upon the expiry of the preſent leaſes.

For further particulars, apply to Mr David Ruſſell, accountant in Edinburgh; Francis and John Anderſons, writers to the ſignet; or Mr Adam Thomſon, at Knockbrex.

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